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THE MADISONIAN:

FOR THE COUNTRY.

We commenced on Saturday last the publication of a weekly edition of the Madisonian, and shall issue the second number to-day. This edition will comprise a condensed report of the daily proceedings of both Houses of Congress, with all the editorial matter and much other political, statistical, financial, and miscellaneous reading comprised in the edition published every other day-filling the four sides of the sheet with reading matter, of an interesting and valuable character. This will prove a valuable acquisition, we flatter ourself, to all who would supply themselves with general information from the Capitol of the United States, in a cheap and convenient form, accessible to all. The present political period is an interesting and important one, and cannot fail to excite the attention of every one who seeks to be informed upon matters of general con-

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BARBOUR AND HARRINGTON'S AMERICAN EQUITY DIGEST. From Chancellor Walworth.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, June 14, 1836. Saratoga Springs, June 14, 1836.

I have no hesitation in recommending it to the Profession as a valuable Digest of Equity Cases, which will be found very useful to those whose libraries are furnished with the Reports, and indispensable to other members of the Profession, who wish to become acquainted with the decisions of the various Equity Reports in this country and in England in a condensed form.

R. Hyde Walworth.

From Judge Coven.

I know Mr. Barbour's means of research, his ability and industry, and do not hesitate to say that the plan cannot be better executed than it has been by him. I speak with the more confidence, because I used several of his heads in the course of judicial research, and found them of very great assistance. The book is essentially necessary to the Chancery practitioner. Our undigested Chancery Reports are numerous, and the publication of a work of the kind has already been too long delayed.

E. COWEN.

From Chief Justice Savage. My examination of the Digest has been sufficient to satisfy me of the great usefulness of such a work to the Profession, and of the abuity and industry with which it has been executed.

From Professor Hoffman. This Digest is analytically arranged, and with all requisite clearness, in its cardinal and minor divisions, and embraces an extensive series of British and American chancery cases. Such labor-saving auxiliaries are eminently useful to practitioners.

From Benjamin Rand, Esq.

Bostox, July 12, 1837.

The American Chancery Digest is a very useful and valuable work. A Digest of the decisions of the Courts of Equity in this country was much wanted before the appearance of this work, as an index to the many volumes of printed reports, otherwise of comparatively little use to the Profession in practice. I have examined the volumes comprising this Digest, and find that the cases have been collected and digested with great care, diligence and fidelity.

R. RAND.

To the student and practitioner in Chancery, this book will be a valuable, and almost necessary key to the multitudinous decisions in Chancery, which are scattered throughout upwards of three hundred volumes of American Reports, and especially when it is considered that this list is increasing every day.—American Jurist, for July, 1927.

CHITTY'S PLEADINGS. of having first thrown effectual light upon the science of Pleading by an elaborate work, in which all its different rules are collected, arranged in convenient divisions, and Asstrated by explanation and example."—Mr. Sergeant

COLLYER ON PARTNERSHIP COLLYER ON PARTNERSHIP.

"Of the four Treatises above mentioned [Watson, Montague, Gow, and Collyer,] the chief are Gow's and Collyer's—the former published in 1830 the latter in 1833.

* * Mr. Collyer, is perhaps, upon the whole, to be preferred, on account of his fuller statement of the cases, whereby the reader will be able to understand and appreciate," &c.—Warren's Law Studies, a highly valuable work recently published.

CHITTY ON BILLS.

Mr. Warren, in his "Popular and Practical Introduction to Law Studies," p. 492, giving directions to the student for selecting a library, mentions, on Bills of Exchange, Joseph Chitty, sen., Joseph Chitty, Jr., Bayley, and Roscoe, and then adds: "The first of these, and the edition of 1833, [from which the last American edition is taken.] will be found incomparably the most useful for the practitioner."

practitioner."

In another place, he says: "This is a great and very intricate head of Law, [Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, etc.] and one to which the student's attention will be called almost daily. "Mr. Chitty's Treatise, which is a very complete and masterly one, contains every thing relating to the subject, very conveniently arranged, and with an excellent Analytical Index.

CHITTY'S CRIMINAL LAW.

From the American Jurist and Law Magazine, for January, 1837.

"The extensive use of this book, and its well-earned reputation, render any particular remarks from us on its character entirely superfluous. But the notes and references by Mr. Perkins [the American editor] to the present edition, deserve especial mention. They place their author, among American annotators, by the side of Story and Metcalf.

"Mr. Perkins's notes are acute, thorough, and learned, and what is very important, appended with critical accuracy to their natural places in the text.

"Reference has been made to nearly twothousand cases, in addition to the former editions. All the American reports have been sifted; and every case which bears upon any part of the Criminal Law correctly cited. We do not hesitate to say, that Mr. Perkins's labors have essentially enhanced the value of Mr. Chitty's work.

Feb. 19-3t

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F. Taylor, has this day received a small supply of
the above, which are known to be genuine, and will be
warranted as such, and can be returned to him by purchasers if they do not give satisfaction. A very limited
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VOL I.

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2 do Filberts.
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London.

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Feb. 3.

THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW for February, 1838, is this day received and ready for sale or distribution by F. TAYLOR, who will have the work safely forwarded to any part of the United States.

Subscription price, five dollars per annum.

GEMS OF BEAUTY, for 1838.—A splendid Souvenir, large folio size, just imported into New York, is this day expected, for sale by

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INDIAN TREATIES, between this Government and the several Indian Tribes, from 1773 to 1837, compiled and printed under the supervision of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in 1 vol.; just issued from the press, is for sale by F. TAYLOR.

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MCCULLOCH'S COMMERCIAL DICTIONARY, latest edition, is just received, for sale by F. TAYLOR. Loudon's Encyclopædia of Plants,

Loudon's Encyclopadia of Gardening, Loudon's Encyclopadia of Agriculture, Loudon's Encyclopadia of Cottage Farm, and Villa Architecture, and many other valuable

English editions.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY MARCH 3, 1838.

EF For publishing a Daily Morning Journal in New York city, under the title of the NEW YORK TIMES AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER, to be levoted to Politics, News, and Commercial Intelli-

The well known fact that the Republicans of this city are destitute of an organ to promulgate their opinious, and advocate their principles in connection with the Democratic Press of the interior, has been a subject of reliterated complaint and regret. Circumstances of a favorable nature conspiring measures have been adopted to commence the publication of the Times and Commercial Intelligences upon a footing calculated to ensure its independence and permanency.

The political character of the Times and Commercial Intelligences will be strictly Democratic Republican. It will adhere to the principles of the party which brought into existence, and sustained the late administration. It will above to define the ancient usages of the party when their prime vigor the ancient usages of the party

ble, and secured a simple and constitutional administration of public affairs, at the same time that they pro noted in the highest degree the undivided welfare

happiness of the people.

In marking out this line, which both duty and incli In marking out this line, which both duty and inclination will prompt us to pursue, we desire to be understood as conceiving that certain measures and points of policy entertained by a portion of the friends of the present general administration, form no part of the Republican creed of binding influence, but as mere questions of expediency rest upon debateable ground, and may be opposed according to the dictates of conscience and judgment. This paper will therefore be found in opposition to the "untried expedients" of the day. The country needs repose from the agitations or demagogues opposition to use "unificate experiences of the day."

country needs repose from the agitations or demagogues and empirics. It is time that a period of depression unexampled in its duration, and in its disastrous consequences should give way to the return of confidence quences should give way to the return of confidence and the resumption of the ordinary pursuits of trade and industry. If the measures of the government shall be found at variance with the suggestions of sound policy, or are brought into collision with public sentiment, every consideration for the public good cries aloud for their abandonment. To convince our rulers, that they mistake, in some sense, the indications of the public will, and to embody the scattered rays of that will in a sensible and tangills form will be desired to come within sible and tangible furm, will be deemed to come within the legitimate province of our Journal, and to compose prominent objects in the prosecution of our design, of

party of this State has been placed towards its oppo-nents in a false position—a position which exposes it to eminent bazards, which is daily and hourly weakening its energies, and which, in its threatened prostration surrounds our country with the worst dangers ever ap surrounds our country with the worst dangers ever apprehended from the ascendency of federal misrule. When we contemplate the havoc which has been made with the Republican legions in the short space of eight or ten months, and weigh the certain indications of Revolutionary movements in public sentiment, in states where elections are pending, we cannot regard it as either safe, just, or honorable to deviate further from the "republican track" marked by the footsteps of those distinguished Presidents who have in times past secured the triumphs of Democracy, we feel impelled to reject the Councils which bring us nothing but defeat and humiliation. The Times and Commercial Intellireject the Councils which bring us nothing but defeat and humiliation. The Times and Commercial Intelligencer will therefore endeaver to expunge the heresies which have been interpolated into our creed, and to rectify the errors into which they had betrayed our friends. To the genuine cause of Democracy we are sincerely wedded, and there is no power, whilst it remains pure, that can divorce our affections or fervor from it. But from the spurious faith of the Loco-Focos and destructives sought to be engrafted upon our principles, and to be substituted in our embraces we turn with abhorrence and disgust. The Times and Commercial Intelligencer will labor to restore the Democracy again to its former vantage ground—to re-organize its broken and dispritted legions—to rebuild its crumbling temples, and re-establish its ancient ordinances—and to behold it again flourishing and predominant, reflecting the moral influence of this great republic abroad, and protecting the interests of its numerous people at home. We shall rejoice to be permitted to contribute our efforts to this consummation. If our labors shall prove fruitless our admonitions shall not be wanting. home. We shall rejoice to be permitted to contribute our efforts to this consummation. If our labors shall prove fruitless our admonitions shall not be wanting. We will make one more attempt to put the good ship before the wind, and to save her gallant crew and precious freight. If afterwards the madness of the few shall disappoint the hopes of the many, and the voice of destiny shall proclaim that "Rome Must Palle, heaven

and earth shall witness that we are innocent."

The Times and Commercial Intelligencer, will re cognize the organization of the Republican Party in this City as it was effected at the meeting of the City Hall on the evening of the 2d of January, 1838. The reso-Intions and address adopted on that occasion, will be referred to as consonant to Republicas principles and adapted to the present crisis in our public and political

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BUBBLES from the Brummens of Nassau, by Sir Francis Head, published in 1836; an additional sup ply is this day received, for sale by F. Taylor.

Also, Letters from Palmyra, Robbin's History of English Literature and Language, 1 vol., Cotton's Constantionale and Athens. piled from the most recent and authentic sources.

PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY CHRONICLE. FILEADELPHIA SATURDAY CHRONOLE.

TAYLOR will receive subscriptions to the above.

which elsims to be the largest, best, and cheapest
Literary Periodical in the United States, giving 32 of the
largest columns of small type, weekly, for two dollars per
anum, filled with every variety of original and selected
literature, science, news, poetry, humorous articles, &c.
The work may be examined at the Bookstore of the Advertiser, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel. feb 22

PICK WICK CLUB.—CONCLUDED THE Fifth volume of the Pick Wick Club is this day received, for sale by F. Taylor, or for circulation among the subscribers to the Waverly Circulating Library.

AMERICAN ORATORY. COLLECTION of the most celebrated Speeches

A COLLECTION of the most celebrated Speeches of eminent Americans, in one volume, is just received and for sale by F. Taylor.

Also, the select Speeches of the Right Hon. William Windham, and the Right Hon. William Huskisson, edited by Robert Walsh, with preliminary biographical sketches. I vol. of 616 large octavo pages, handsomely printed and bound; price \$1.75.

NOTICE.—A person calling himself Selby Parker, of Washington, D. C., is requested to send for, pay and take away a small package, executed according to his order, 6th November last.

WM. SIMONSON, corner of Fulton Feb. 6.3r and Gold street, New York.

PICKWICK CLUB—Illustrated—New edition, complete in 1 vol., 8vo. with very numerous engravings, is this day received and for sale by F. TAYLOR.

ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF BULWER'S NEW NOVEL.

LEILA, the Siege of Grenada, with numerous beau ful illustrations, is expected this day, and will be falle by F. TAYLOR.

From the Savannah Georgian FROM FLORIDA

We, late last evening, through the attention of Capt. Adams, of the John McLean, received the following letter from a correspondent at Garey's Ferry, and the subjoined slip from the editors of the Jacksonville Courier, Messrs. Weir & Richardson.

CLARKSVILLE, E. F. February 19, 1838.

February 19, 1638. §

To the Editor of the Georgium.

Dear Sir:—A letter was received at this place last evening, from an officer of the army at Indian river, stating that there was a report there that Gen. Jesup had captured three or four hundred Indians, men, women and children. The officer writes that the report is very indefinite, therefore he will not vouch for the truth of it. The whole country where Gen. Jesup is operating, is under water, frequently catching the men up to their breasts. Gen. J. is now near Jupiter inlet.

JACKSONVILLS, Feb. 20, Conrier Office, Tuesday, 2 o'clock, A. M. By the arrival of the steamer John Mc Lean, Capt. ns, from Black Creek, we learn that a

Creek, says, that an express had arrived from the army, which says that it is rumored that Gen. Jesup had captured five hundred Indians.

It is also said that a treaty has been made with the Indians, and Lieut, Leonard has departed for Washington, from Indian river, in order (it is supposed) to

From the Republican, of yesterday. Our correspondent in Florida writes from Clarks-ville under date of the 14th inst., thus-" Last evenville under date of the 14th inst., thus..." Last even-ing's express from Tampa, brought us information that 21 Indians and 103 negroes, had come in lately at that post. It is also said that a considerable body of Indians are on an Island southwardly, and are hemmed in by some of our troops. "Report says that Gen. Nelson has killed 15 In-dians and taken 19 prisoners."

THE LATE FIRE AT THE MILITARY

U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, Feb. 19, 1838.

To Brig. Gen. CHAN. GRATIOT, Chief Engineer of the United States:

Sir: It becomes my duty to inform you that the buildings occupied by the Engineering, Chemical, and Philosophical Departments and the Library, were consumed last night by fire. The fire originated in one of the engineering rooms, used on Sundays as a reading room, and was not discovered until it had so far apread

as to render all effects to extinguish it useless.
In communicating this unfortunate occurrence you, it is gratifying to have it in my power to state that the books of the Library, the Philosophical instruments, the books of the Library, the Philosophical instruments, and the Chemical apparatus, were all saved by the timely exertions of the officers and cadets. Of course, many articles have been more or less injured in the rapid
manner in which they had to be removed, but the loss manner in which they had to be removed, but the loss will be inconsiderable compared with the value of pro-perty exposed. The Adjutant's office was immediately over the room where the fire originated, and I regret to inform you that all the records and papers were destroy-ed. I have been busy this forenoon in having the books and instruments secured, and have occupied rooms at the head for the records.

the hotel for that purpose.

The misfortune will only cause a delay of two or three days in the academic exercises.

I have, sir, to request that a Court of Inquiry may be ordered for the purpose of investigating the cause of the

No time will be lost in laying before you the extent of the damages sustained.

With the highest respect, I have the honor to be, sir,

R. E. DE RUSSY, Lientenant Colonel, Sup't M. A.

From the United States Gazette THE DUEL.

Our paper of yesterday contained a slight notice Our paper or yesteraay contained a singht notice of a fatal duel, which took place near Washington, last Saturday. We were absent when the account reached the effice, or we should not have allowed it to pass without an expression of regret, that this relic of barbarous ages should be found among us, wasting our population, outraging moral feeling, and violating the laws of God and man. We make no charge against individuals, our complaint is of the practice, continued beyond th our complaint is of the practice, continued beyond the operations of those circumstances which, if they did not justify duelling, seemed to excuse it in some persons and places. It is time that such practices were discontinued; that the councils of the nation set their face against them—that expulsion should be visited upon a member that survive a duel. We are beset on all sides at the present times with ills enough to occupy public thought and agitate public feeling, without the addition of bloodshed. The wanton waste of human life, such of bloodshed. The wanton waste of human life, such as occurred in the death of Mr. Cilley-who, whatever may have been his accountability to the power claiming satisfaction, was not certainly called on to place his life or his soul in jeopardy by fighting Mr. Graves. Under the excitement consequent upon the death of Mr. Cilgress to prevent a further effusion of blood by such uncalled for means. Those who have been engaged in these unhappy affairs, are among the most willing to throw in the way of further mischief every obstacle that a Legislature can command. And it would seem as if something might be done to lessen the disposition to resort to that mode of seeking satisfaction, or of yielding to what is now denied by some, a necessity of accepting the offer of combat. Let us hope that the mournful

American Newspapers.—We see it stated in a country paper that there are now about 1,200 newspapers established in the United States, from which are issued, at a moderate calculation, 100,000,000,000 sheets annually, which if in one continuous sheet, would reach four times from pole to pole; and if embodied in a book form, would be equal to issuing six volumes as large as the Bible every minute in

We publish, this morning, the proceedings of a meeting of citizens of Armstrong county, which was held a few days ago, to take into consideration the Addresss of W. F. Johnston, Esq., of the House of Representatives to his constituents. It will be seen, that the citizens of those districts which were consideration to the committee had learned that the Government now owned a custom-house at Charleston, that the citizens of those districts which were constituents. that the citizens of those districts which were conthat the citizens of those districts which were con-vened, fully sustain the course which he pursued in relation to the Sub-Treasury bill. Armstrong coun-ty, it will be recollected, is one of the strongest demo-cratic counties in the state, in proportion to its popu-lation. In 1828, it gave General Jackson nearly a unanimous vote. Mr. Adams having received, ac-cording to our recollection, by light cover them. 100. cording to our recollection, but little more than 100 votes in it. In 1832, General Jackson's majority was not far from 1000. Governor Wolf received large majorities there. Mr. Van Buren's majority, though not so large was quite respectable, exceeding, we believe, 500 votes.—Amer. Sent.

MIGNONETTE .- If you have a foot of ground u your window to spure, sow it in this modest little flower; it will scent your whole house with its delight-ful perfumes, and gladden your eye with its unpretending

CHANGE -The only thing that is constant; mutability being an immutable law of nature.

AN OLD PROVERS.—'He that hath a prudent wife, hath a goardian angel by his side; but he that hath a proud wife, hath the devil at his elbow.' If you want enemies, excel others-if you want

friends, let others excel you. Music.—A kiss is the key note in the music of love It shows at once to what tune the heart is beating. Love, like the plague, is often communicated by

A thing that is whisker'd, great-coated, and lac'd, Like an hour-glass, exceedingly small in the waist. Quite a new sort of creatures, unknown yet to scholar With heads so immoveably fixed in shirt-collars, That seats like our music-stools soon must be found

To twirl when the creatures may wish to look round

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NO. 75.

SPEECH OF MR. WRIGHT.

OF NEW YORK, On the Bill imposing additional duties, as depositaries in certain cases, on public officers, &c. De livered in the Senate of the United States, Janua

Mr. WRIGHT said he regretted that it would be

Mr. WRIGHT said he regretted that it would be necessary for him to impose a more severe tax upon the time and patience of the Senate, than he had ever before been compelled to impose, since he had been honored with a seat in the body. He had hoped, therefore, that he should have been able to reach the subject at an earlier hour in the morning; but, as it was, he would endeavor to conclude with the sitting of the day. He said he entered upon the debate with a painful consciousness of his inability to do justice to the position he held in reference to the measure upon the table. The discussion of it must involve questions of the highest importance in politics, of the most pervading interest in finance, and, as he thought, of equal magnitude in the morals of Government. These questions were to be discussed, deliberated upon, and decided by the Senate; and upon him had fallen the duty of opening such a debate before that high tribunal.

Could he call to his aid talents, experience, learning, powers of argument, and perspicuity of language, such

could be call to his aid taients, experience, learning, powers of argument, and perspicuity of language, such as were possessed and at the command of many of the distiguished Senators whom he knew he must meet in opposition to the bill, he should feel a gratifying confidence that he could contend successfully, and could triumphantly refute every objection. As it was, he was consoled by the reflection that he should be followed in consoled by the reflection that he should be followed in the debate by other Senators equally able and equally distinguished, and who would only have occasion to ask of him that he should not injuire a cause which must rest its defence with them. He would most cheerfully promise them that he would not intentionally throw obstacles in their way; and he would enter the Senate to judge of the bill from its previsions, which he considered sound and salutary, and not from the weakness they would not fail to discover in his attempt to support them.

them.

Justice to himself required another preliminary remark. But a few months had passed since they were engaged there in the discussion of this same measure, or rather, perhaps he should say, of a measure precisely similar in its great leading features. In that discussion he had taken a part; and if he should be found upon this occasion research. this occasion repeating ideas, and urging arguments, which he had then advanced, the reason and his apology must be sought in the identity of the subjects, and not in a disposition on his part to trouble the Senate now with remarks to which they had once done him the honor

principles, and that all its provisions, detailed and numerous as they were, became necessary, in the judgment of the committee, to carry those principles successfully

into practice. These principles were—

First. A practical and bona fide separation between First. A practical and bona fide separation between the public treasure, the money of the people, and the business of individuals and incorporations, and especially between this money and the business of tanking. Second. A gradual change of the currency to be received in payment of the public dues, from that authorized to be received by the resolution of Congress of 1816, to the legal currency of the United States.

The material details of the bill, applicable to each of these objects, it would be his duty to notice; and as the task must be tedious and uninteresting to him, and much more so to the Senate, he would abridge it as much as justice to the measure would permit.

more so to the Senate, he would abridge it as much as justice to the measure would permit.

As applicable to the first object, the bill commenced with the establishment of offices and vaults, at designated points, for the safe keeping of the public money. The first section defined and established the Treasury of the United States, and placed it under the care and charge of the Treasurer of the U. States; and, singular as it had appeared to him, and as he thought it would appear to most of the constituents of every Senstor, this was the first attempt, so far as his researches had en abled him to discover, to establish by law a National Treasury. Should this bill pass, and this section be retained, he was confident it would be the first act of the Congress of the United States which had given not a name, but "a local habitation," to this most important institution. As the object of the bill is to place the funds of the Government hereafter under the control of the orbits. Treasury, and not of private banking institutions. the public Treasury, and not of private banking institu

tions, it seemed to the committee peculiarly that its first enactment should be to define and that Treasury.

The second section constituted the mint at Philadel-The second section constituted the mint at Piniader-phia, and the branch mint at New Orleans, also places for the deposite and safe-keeping of the public money collected at those places, or transferred to them by the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. The trea-

surers of the mints respectively were assigned to the charge and custody of the moneys there deposited.

The third section directed the preparation of suitable offices and vaults in the custom-houses now erecting at New York and Boston, for the deposite and safe-keeping of the public money at those points, and for the use of the officers to have the custody of those moneys; and the fourth section provided for the erection of two inde-pendent offices and vaults, for the same purpose; the one to be located at Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, and the other at St. Louis, in the State of

It would not require any remark from him to satisfy the mind of every Senator of the propriety of selecting the seat of Government as the place of location for the National Treasury, or that the points he had named up-on the Atlantic coast, as well as New Orleans, were on the Atlantic coast, as well as New Oricans, were places where so important portions of the public revenue were collected, and from which so great a share of the public disbursements were now, in fact, made, or could be made with increased convenience to the Treasury, and to the public creditors, as to render them all proper places for the location of offices for the safe-keeping of the public money, in case any such offices were to be provided at the public expense, owned by the Govern-ment, and kept in the charge of its officers. Another reason also existed, and which was conclusive with the committee, as to the selection of Washington, Phila-delphia, New Orleans, New York and Boston. Public buildings of a fire proof character were already erected, or now being erected, at the public expense, and for the public use, at all those places, in which sufficient rooms, and that the information possessed at the Treasury De-partment authorized the belief that suitable rooms for offices could be had in that building, thus rendering it offices could be had in that outdoing, thus renering it necessary to construct a vault only, instead of an indedent office, as the bill contemplated, at that place. He had prepared an amendment to the bill, to make it conform to this state of facts, which he would send to the Chair before he resumed his seat.

As to the selection of St. Louis some diversity of cpinion might exist; but the committee had fixed upon that place, because, from all the information they had that place, because, from all the information they had been able to collect, they believed it to be the point from which the principal part of our heavy disbursements upon the western frontier were made. They were informed that a very large proportion of the money paid, and to be paid, annually, to the Indians west of the Mississippi, and the principal part of the disbursements at the various military posts upon the western frontier, were received by the various disbursing officers at this town, and that, therefore, large accumulations of public money were rendered necessary at this point, to meet town, and that, therefore, large accumulations of photosomoney were rendered necessary at this point, to meet these payments. This seemed to them to require an office for safe-keeping, and an officer or agent of the Government, of some kind, there; and the place was selected more, perhaps, in consequence of the heavy disbursements made from, than the amount of collec-tions at it. Still their information was, that the money collected at many of the western, and especially the northwestern, land offices could be more conveniently transferred to, and accumulated at, that point than at

any other upon that frontier. The fifth section of the bill, he said, provided for the appointment of four additional salary officers, and which, in the draft of the bill, the committee had, to distinguish in the draft of the bill, the committee had, to distinguish them from the receivers of public money at the various land offices, denominated "receivers general of public money." These officers were to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as other officers of like importance were appointed; were to hold their offices for the same torms of four years; and were to be located, one at New York, one at Boston, one at Charleston, and one at St. Louis, to take the charge of the offices and vaults for Louis, to take the charge of the offices and caults for the safe-keeping of the public money at those points re-spectively, and of the money placed therein. He was well aware that this was a feature of the bill

not calculated to be popular, upon a slight examination, and that it was not palatable to some of the friends of the measure generally. It was not his purpose to discuss this provision at large, in this place, as the course he had marked out for himself would require that he should again recur to it; but a few remarks upon the necessity of some provision of the sort were called for here. It was indispensably necessary to the operations of the Treasury, that it should have agences of some description at these points. The collections and disbursements at them all made this imperative, and if it was designed to discontinue the banks as fiscal agents, some other must be substituted. This would be apparent to all, merely from recurring to the names of the places, and to their importance as commercial towns.—It was true that, in the bill reported by the committee, at the extra session of Congress in September, no provision was made for this addition to the existing officers of the Treasury Department. The duties now proposed to be assigned to these new officers, were, by that bill, devolved upon the respective collectors of the customs at the places named; but it was then stated to the Senate by himself, in his place, that this and many other matters of detail were purposely omitted, that the bill then reported might be made as simple as possible, and embody the great principles intended to be secured by it; knowing, as the committee did know, the strong desire and determination of both Houses of Congress to limit that session within the shortest possible period which the public business would allow. They believed that these details, including as well the provisions of the sections before noticed, as the one now under discussion, and others which follow, would be calculated to protract discussion, delay action, and thus, either extend the secsion, or prevent the final passage of the bill. sion, and others which follow, would be calculated to protract discussion, delay action, and thus, either extend the session, or prevent the final passage of the bill. They were then convinced that the recommendations of the President and Secretary of the Treasury as to the appointment of these additional officers, would have to be carried out, but, in the then almost suspended state of our foreign trade, they did not believe that the operations of the Treasury would suffer for the want of them during the very short vacation which was to intervene between that and the present session of Congress; and it was then intimated that the defects in that bill could be supplied now.

The inquiries which the committee have since made, not only at the Treasury Department, but at some of

not only at the Treasury Department, but at some of the places named, have proved to their entire satisfac-tion that this addition of officers will be required; that tion that this addition of efficers will be required; that the collectors of the customs at these places, or certain-ly at some of them, are already charged with more one-rous and responsible duties than any one man, whatever may be his industry and capacity for business, can well discharge; and that, at the port of New York at least, those duties would justly bear division, were it not that, from their nature and character, they cannot be dithat, from their nature and character, they cannot be di-vided. The same must be nearly the truth at Boston, and cannot vary very materially from it at Charleston and St. Louis. The Secretary of the Treasury suppo-ses that the receipts and disbursements of the money ordinarily collected and disbursed at each of these points, ordinarily collected and disbursed as each of these points, will occupy the full time of one competent business man; and will any one suppose that duties so onerous and so responsible can be added to those at present to be performed by the collectors of the customs I Will any one desire that such duties and responsibilities should be confided to a mere clerk in the office of the should be confined to a mere ciera in the ome of the collector! He thought not. Then the provision, or some one of a similar character, was indispensable, and its rejection would endanger the safety of the public money, embarrass the operations of the Treasury, and put in jeopardy, if not defeat, the successful action of the whole system.

The sixth section of the bill was, in substance, the

first section of the bill reported by the committee at the extra session; the only alterations being those required to make it conform to the provisions which were before extra session; the only alterations being those required to make it conform to the provisions which were before it, and which he had already noticed. It declared what officers of the Government should be depositaries, embracing, in addition to those named in the former sections, collectors of the customs, receivers of public money at the land offices, postmasters, and some other classes, and assigned generally the duties to be performed by them in this capacity.

tions, collectors of the customs, receivers of public money at the land offices, postmasters, and some other classes, and assigned generally the duties to be performed by them in this capacity.

He would now pass to section ten, which required but a single remark. It conferred a general power upon the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer the money in the hands of any depositary to the custody and keeping of any other depositary, as occasion might require. This provision was necessary, as well to give the Department control over its own affairs, as to enable it to consult the safety of the public money, and the calls of the public service. If money accumulate, at any given point, to an amount which, from the smallness of the officer's bond, or from any other cause, the Secretary shall have reason to fear is, or may be, unsafe, he should be authorized to transfer it, or any portion of it, to a place of safety. If money accumulate at points where it is not wanted for diabursement, he should have the same authority to transfer it to a point where it is so wanted. If a depositary be located at a place remote from any bank, and any office of safe-keeping, similar authority will be required to transfer his collections for deposite. These, and many other occasions, will arise for the exercise of this power to make transfers.

The twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth sections, contained provisions to authorize special deposites of public money for safe-keeping, at all places where there was no

The twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth sections, contained provisions to authorize special deposites of public money for safe-keeping, at all places where there was no office for the safe-keeping belonging to the Government. The only parts of the sections which it would be material for him to notice, were those which defined the character of the deposites. They are made strictly special, and a broad discretion is given to the Secretary of the Treasury as to the measures he will adopt to secure to them that character. In case he shall think it wise to do so, he is authorized to provide iron safes to be placdo so, he is authorized to provide iron safes to be plac-ed in the vaults of the banks, for the exclusive keeping of the public money, and so constructed that they may be under the joint control of the bank and the depositing officer; so that neither can gain access to the money without the consent and aid of the other. A further condition is, that nothing but gold and silver, and paper issued upon the authority of the United States, and made, by law, receivable in payment of the public dues, shall be offered for deposite by the depositaries, or received on deposite by the banks. It is further provided that all deposites shall be carried upon the books of the bank to the credit of the officer making the deposite, and not to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, that neither the Treasurer nor the Secretary of and not to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States; that neither the Treasurer, nor the Secretary of the Treasury, shall draw upon the bank for disbursement or transfers; and that the money deposited shall not be withdrawn from the bank, by the officer to whose credit it stands, without an order from the Secretary of the Treasury for the payment. A commission upon the money deposited is proposed to be allowed to the banks for their trouble and risk, but as the committee had no information as to the rate of commission which it would be safe for Congress to fix as a maximum, and not in-

information as to the rate of commission which it would be safe for Congress to fix as a maximum, and not incur the danger of so limiting this compensation as to induce the banks to refuse the deposites altogether, they have reported the bill in blank in this respect.

These provisions, it would be seen, were very close; and it had been suggested, as well by some of the friends, as by the opponents of the bill, that they were so close as to render it possible, if not probable, that the banking institutions would reject them on that account, upon the ground that they carried upon their face a distrust of the solvency and responsibility of the institutions, or of the integrity of their officers and managers or both. He would detain the Senate a few moments to examine these objections; and first, if he understood the matter, and the law of the case, the idea of distrust as to the solvency and responsibility of the distrust as to the solvency and responsibility of the banks, arising from these provisions, seemed to him to be a forced and unnatural inference. If such an idea be a forced and unnatural inference. If such an idea could grow out of any part of them, it must be that part giving to the Secretary of the Treasury a discretion to furnish safes for the exclusive keeping of the public money, to be under the joint control of the bank and an officer of the Government. This would constitute the deposite entirely special; and, as he understood the law, the bank would not be responsible for such a deposite beyond the obligation of ordinary care and vigilance in its safe-keeping. In the incidents of property, responsibility, and risk, there was scarcely a resemblance between a deposite of this character, and a general, open deposite. In the latter, the property is charged the moment the deposite is made. The money becomes the absolute property of the bank, as much as its own capital, and the Government receives its credit, or promise to pay, in its certificate of deposite, in exchange promise to pay, in its certificate of deposite, in exchange for the money. No matter, then, how the money be lost, if it be lost, the indebtedness of the institution upfor the money. No matter, then, how the money be lost, if it he lost, the indebtedness of the institution upon its certificate is not changed thereby, nor can it be discharged by any act of the debtor other than payment. In such deposites, therefore, the solvency and responsibility of the bank becomes the first subject of inquiry and examination for the depositor. Not so in cases of special deposite. There the property is not changed; the specific thing deposited remains the property of the depositor. If it he money, it would be a violation of the law, and roles of the deposite, for the bank to exchange it, for any purpose, for the same amount of money of an exactly similar character. It is the identity of the article, and property in it, which gives it the character of the special deposite; and if that article be converted by the bank, although instantly replaced by an exactly similar article in every respect, the identy and property are both gone, and the option of the depositor alone must determine whether his indemnity shall be the responsibility of the institution or the article tendered in exchange. Hence the different liabilities of the bank in the two cases. In the first, it purchases the